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Black Held in Slayings

Martin Luther King's Mother Is Shot Dead

By Tim O'Brien and Austin Scott

ATLANTA, June 30 (UPI)—Mrs. Martin Luther King sr., mother of the slain civil rights leader, was shot to death yesterday in an Atlanta church.

A young black gunman, shouting and brandishing a

pair of handguns, opened fire in the Baptist Church, killing Mrs. King and a church deacon, Edward Boykin. Another churchgoer, Mrs. Jimmy Mitchell, was wounded in the chest.

The assailant, identified by the police as Marcus Wayne Chase, 21, of Dayton, Ohio, was charged with two counts of murder, one of assault and one of carrying a concealed weapon, authorities said.

Firing both pistols, the young assailant leaped into the choir stall during recitation of the Lord's Prayer.

The Rev. Calvin Morris, who was in the pulpit when the shooting began, said the gunman jumped from his pew, shouted obscenities, then opened fire.

Mrs. King, 70, was shot once in the head. She was taken to Grady Memorial Hospital but died about an hour later.

A hospital spokesman said Mr. Boykin, 68, died before reaching the hospital. He said Mrs. Mitchell, 66, was in good condition.

"The only person he seems to have pointed to was Mrs. King," Mr. Morris said. "Whether he did that because he knew just

she was or because she was close to him, I'm not sure."

A friend of the King family said the gunman was quoted as saying he shot Mrs. King "because she was a Christian and all Christians are my enemies."

The Rev. Littleton Price, assistant minister at the church, said the gunfire exploded just

10 minutes after the service had begun.

"There was a noise," he said. "I thought the organ had blown up. I looked up and saw Mrs. King holding her head." Mr. Price said the gunman apparently shot first at Mrs. King, then turned his fire toward Mrs. Mitchell.

Witnesses said that as the gunman was being subdued he bellowed: "Don't hit me. Don't hit me. The war made me like this. The war made me like this."

Others reported that the man screamed: "The war is still

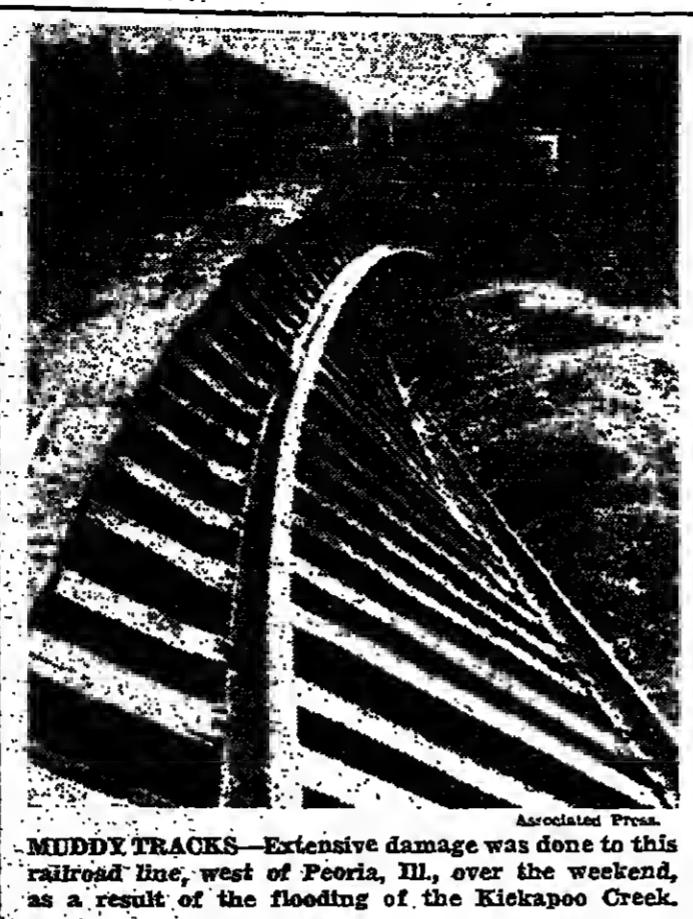
Continued on Page 2, Col. 1

Joining the Messenger

U.S. Editors Say Watergate Now Bores and Annoys Public

By Martin Arnold

NEW YORK, June 30 (NYT).— Only two years after the first Watergate disclosures many readers are bored with the subject and angry with the press for acting raised it in the first place, a sampling of newspaper men indicates.



MUDY TRACKS—Extensive damage was done to this railroad line, west of Peoria, Ill., over the weekend, as a result of the flooding of the Kickapoo Creek.

Dr. Lewis Fielding

Hunt, Doctor Heard in Trial Of 'Plumbers'

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—In the break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist began a carefully nurtured operation supported by the CIA and ended as a crude, unsuccessful burglary, according to testimony offered to the jury in the trial of John Ehrlichman and three other persons.

Among the witnesses in the first day of testimony Friday were Dr. Lewis Fielding, Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist and the victim of the illegal search; and one of the principal planners of the operation, Edward Hunt Jr.

The defendants are Mr. Ehrlichman, formerly President Nixon's domestic policy aide, and convicted Watergate conspirator Gordon "Liddy" Berman, Barker and Eugenio Martinez. They are accused of violating Dr. Fielding's rights.

A lawyer for Mr. Ehrlichman said the jury that his client never approved anything illegal. A lawyer for Liddy said the former FBI agent believed that he acted with the authority of the President. An attorney for Martinez and Barker said that, in the minds of his clients, the break-in was nothing more than an extension of more than 10 years of clandestine work for the CIA.

Hunt, a former CIA agent testified that he was hired by White House aides July 7, 1971, on the recommendation of former White House Special Counsel Charles Colson and with the approval of Mr. Ehrlichman.

Hunt said a decision was made to obtain psychological information about Mr. Ellsberg, in part because of White House fears that he would become a martyr to the view of the public.

Mr. Ellsberg, who leaked the Pentagon papers study of the Vietnam war to the press, was at the time the subject of federal prosecution.

In July, 1971, Dr. Fielding turned down persistent FBI requests for Mr. Ellsberg's files, he testified. Hunt said the "plumbers" began considering covert methods of obtaining derogatory information about Mr. Ellsberg.

Hunt said he obtained all the equipment used in the break-in, including cameras, walkie-talkies and a 30-foot escape rope, from the CIA.

Dr. Fielding said that when he was summoned by police, he found his office "a mess."

Crowns had been used to force open his office door, a ceiling safe cabinet and a metal filing cabinet.

A file with Mr. Ellsberg's name clearly marked on it was removed from an envelope and left, apparently undisturbed, Dr. Fielding testified. The prosecution said the burglar left without the Ellsberg file or photographs of it.

Weicker Study Says Constitution 'Abused'

(Continued from Page 1)

directly or indirectly responsible for many of the abuses but does not address the question of whether the President should be impeached.

White House press aide Bruce Whelihan said yesterday that the White House had not been provided a copy of Sen. Weicker's report.

"Frankly," Mr. Whelihan said, "we cannot understand why the Watergate has moved to launch a new attack on the President and the White House staff when the Senate Select Committee on Watergate is so near to finishing its final report."

"White House Horror"

Sen. Weicker said that, after discussions with his staff, they reluctantly chose in his report to discuss the "known" rather than the "unknown" rather than to release new information in order to impress upon the reader the importance of the Watergate affair's implications rather than to explode new facts as scandal. We were convinced White House strategy was geared to bombing America's past and

whole, and certainly not in conflict with express sections of the Constitution, such as the Bill of Rights, or Article 1 (the legislative) or Article 3 (the judiciary).

"The facts" according to Sen. Weicker, show "an executive branch that approved a master intelligence plan containing proposals that were specifically identified as illegal."

The report catalogues White House-sponsored activities that included: hiring private investigators to conduct political investigations for the White House into the private lives, domestic problems, drinking habits, social activities and sexual habits of politicians and private figures; an "enemies list," attempts to conceal the White House-inspired break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist; "warrantless wiretaps" of reporters and government officials; use of campaign funds for "bush money" for the Watergate burglars; and an attempt to falsify State Department cables to implicate President John Kennedy in the assassination of South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem.

Constitution Cited

According to Sen. Weicker, the broad grant of power to the President by the Constitution was not meant to permit him "to conduct the executive branch in conflict with the Constitution taken as a

whole, and certainly not in conflict with express sections of the Constitution, such as the Bill of Rights, or Article 1 (the legislative) or Article 3 (the judiciary).

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38 Escape From China On a Hijacked Boat

HONG KONG, June 30 (AP).—The leader of a group of 38 refugees hijacked a motorized junk near Canton and forced the crew to sail it to Hong Kong, police sources said.

The refugees, 28 men, eight women and two children, and four crew members were detained by the police upon reaching an offshore island here last week, the sources said.

Of the approximately 4,200 men aboard the Midway, about 16 per-

By Carnegie-Sponsored Study

Pro-Minority Policy on U.S. Faculties Is Hit

By Gene L. Macraff

NEW YORK, June 30 (NYT).—

The affirmative action program by which the federal government is compelling colleges and universities to hire more women and blacks is lowering standards and undermining faculty quality, according to a report published under the sponsorship of the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education.

Lacking an adequate pool of qualified women and blacks for tenured appointments, the 168-page report issued Friday asserts, institutions are "playing musical chairs" by pirating the limited number of minority and women faculty members from each other.

Moreover, it is charged that new minority and women appointees may be paid more than white male faculty members at the same level and that some do not have proper qualifications for the tenured and untenured positions to which they are appointed.

Medieval Historian

"The whole affirmative action system by which it is determined whether a university is underutilizing women and blacks in tenured positions should not really apply in choosing a medieval historian," Richard Lester, the author of the report, said in an interview. "It is a statistical system that deals more with the hiring of typists, bricklayers or unskilled labor."

Mr. Lester is an economics professor at Princeton University and former dean of the faculty. The report, entitled Anti-Bias Regulation of Universities: Faculty Problems and Their Solutions, was one of several projects that were under way when the Carnegie Commission in 1973 completed its six-year, \$6-million study of higher education.

His findings are based on the research of others and a study of 20 institutions, most of which are among the largest federal contractors in the academic world.

The report is part of a series

by scholars or groups published by McGraw-Hill with the sponsorship of the Carnegie Commission, but separate from the 21 reports issued by the commission itself.

It is urged in the document that the emphasis on hiring minority members should be accompanied by a more appropriate emphasis on increasing the supply of well-prepared women and blacks with doctoral degrees.

Writing in the book's foreword, Clark Kerr, chairman of the Carnegie Commission, said that Prof. Lester warns that affirmative action programs "fail to take into consideration either the inadequate supply of qualified people or the characteristics of academic employment that distinguish it from employment in industry."

"At stake," Mr. Kerr continues, "is not only an equitable system of academic employment, but also loss of financial support as government applies economic sanctions to achieve numerical hiring goals that often have little relevance to the character and mission of universities."

The federal government, through the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, is requiring 1,500 colleges and universities with various federal contracts to develop programs for hiring minority groups and insuring their equal treatment. The groups covered are women, blacks, native Americans, Asian Americans and Spanish Americans.

Institutions found to be

violating face a cutoff of federal funds, which run into tens of millions of dollars for the large universities with extensive research contracts.

Prof. Lester maintains that the competition of the institutions for the limited number of qualified minority academics—a study in the Journal of Higher Education estimates there are no more than 3,500 black PhDs in the entire country—has at times driven up salaries "well above those for whites with equivalent or better qualifications."

In an interview yesterday Mary Lester, director of the higher education division of HEW's office for civil rights, said she agreed with Prof. Lester's criticism regarding some of the mechanics of the affirmative action program.

"But I take strong exception," she declared, "with his basic premise that affirmative action is lowering the excellence of higher education. The charge that women and minorities are not prepared as potentially excellent educators as white males cannot be substantiated."

24 Killed by Smoke as Fire Hits Westchester Dance Club

PORT CHESTER, N.Y., June 30 (AP).—Fire and thick smoke swept through a discotheque jammed with young people from the affluent Westchester and Connecticut border communities early this morning, killing 24 of them.

Medical authorities said 11 women and 13 men died of smoke inhalation.

The number of injured at Guille's Restaurant could not be determined. But five were treated at a hospital here and 22 at a hospital in Connecticut, while 25 were hospitalized, all for smoke inhalation. Dozens more were treated on the scene or at hospitals for light cases of smoke inhalation.

Officials estimated the crowd at the club at 300 last night, but some customers said as many as 250 were there. Most of the customers were college students home on vacation.

The establishment is in a small

Chess Unit Gives Fischer 90 Days To Reconsider

NICE, June 30 (AP).—The International Chess Federation refused yesterday to change its world title rules to suit Bobby Fischer and gave the American world champion 90 days to decide whether he wants to defend his crown or be disqualified.

The federation's general assembly brushed aside a proposal from American chess officials and voted overwhelmingly to confirm the rules for the 1975 world championship.

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First Shot Ends Federal 'War' On Paperwork

WASHINGTON, June 30 (UPI).—The Justice Department has sent a memo to all its divisions seeking nominations for awards given each year by the government to employees who contribute the most to reducing paper work.

"Up to 16" copies of any nomination, rather than four, should be submitted," the memo said.

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Counsel to Nixon Leaves Hospital

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—White House counsel Fred Buzhardt, 50, has been released from a suburban Virginia hospital where he had received 15 days of care after a heart attack. A hospital spokesman said that he was sent home Thursday.

Mr. Buzhardt, 50, a principal architect of President Nixon's defense in the Watergate case,

was admitted to the hospital with chest pains early on June 13. Reportedly he had worked late the preceding night on a White House legal position in the "plumbers" case prosecution of former top Nixon aide John Ehrlichman.

Two other White House lawyers, Jack Chester and James Straub, took Mr. Buzhardt's place at proceedings in a U.S. District Court the next day.

Mexican Crash Kills 39
MEXICO CITY, June 30 (Reuters).—Thirty-nine persons were killed and more than 50 injured when a bus crashed into the side of a hill 20 miles north of here yesterday, the police said.

PARKS AMUSEMENTS

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Back to Yalta

There is a strange sense of *deja vu* when Yalta reappears in the headlines. As President Nixon and Communist party leader Brezhnev confer in what Winston Churchill once called "a sheltered strip of austere Riviera," on relations between the world's super-powers, some can still recall the sense of triumphant satisfaction as Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill assembled there in February, 1945, to plan their conduct in the imminent victory. And more, doubtless, will remember how Yalta was used as a name of shame, comparable to Munich, in the tragic disappointments and acute global tensions that followed the defeat of Germany and Japan.

Much has changed since the Yalta conference of 1945—less, perhaps, in terms of power and ideology (except for Britain's recession from its position of global authority) than in public knowledge of what Messrs. Brezhnev and Nixon seek, and the public ability to criticize their decisions, as compared with the secrecy that surrounded the original Yalta meeting and the controls that the states exerted then over information and opinion.

For few knew in 1945 how concerned Churchill was over Poland, or how anxious Roosevelt was to enlist Soviet military help against Japan—and fewer still could be aware of what Stalin hoped or feared, behind the stolid, mustached exterior he presented to the world. And even in the West, what voices could be raised in condemnation of policies that, at best, could be only half-glimpsed

through the rhetoric of communiqués and public explanations?

Today there is still fear of secret agreements at the second Yalta. Mr. Brezhnev could put such agreements into effect—but he knows and Mr. Nixon knows that the President of the United States has no power to do so; that his every move is under the microscope of a Congress and a people highly skeptical of his conduct in office. And even Mr. Brezhnev must be aware that he is under pressures from old cold warriors, Communist extremists and new libertarians, whom Stalin would have disposed of summarily.

So the new Yalta takes place in a colder light than the old Yalta ever knew—at once a safeguard against arbitrary decisions and a headache to those that the world desperately needs if it is to know the peace that the old Yalta was intended to promote. Many of the hopes that were fervently held when that earlier Crimean conference convened have proved illusory. The tragedy for mankind would be if those disillusionments and the more recent mistrusts that events have evoked were to hamper progress toward a more workable system of international relations.

It will not be the earthly paradise that so many thought would lie beyond the ruins of Nazism and Japanese imperialism. It will involve necessarily compromise and even quite possible risk. But those compromises and risks are infinitely preferable to the certain dangers of intransigence and hate.

A 'Personal' Détente

The Soviet-American agreements of the last two years were made possible, Mr. Nixon told Mr. Brezhnev in Moscow, reciprocating a welcoming toast, "because of a personal relationship" between the two leaders. "Because of our personal relationship," he went on, "there is no question about our will to keep these agreements and to make more where they are in our mutual interest." Earlier, in the Mideast crisis last fall, Mr. Nixon had said that the crisis finally cooled "because I [Brezhnev] and I know each other... because we have had this personal contact." For the President this is no new or accidental theme.

It is, nonetheless, a disturbing theme, the more so for being repeated and directly expressed in Moscow. What it suggests is that the search for improved relations with the Soviet Union hangs not on a solidly based perception of mutual national interest but on the necessarily much more ephemeral basis of a "personal relationship." For it is no reflection on the diplomatic prowess or the dedication to peace of either Mr. Nixon or Mr. Brezhnev to observe that their own relationship is the most changeable aspect of Soviet-American ties, the aspect most likely—as each side thinks about it—to fray the other's confidence in détente. In the past, we suspect, someone like Mr. Nixon might have dismissed any great-power relationship based on contacts or feelings between personalities as being "atmospheric," or worse. Moreover, to the extent that a "personal relationship" of leaders means that the bureaucracies and other interest groups in the two nations are less committed to the enterprise, that is cause for anxiety, too.

But perhaps we are taking the President too seriously. Perhaps his words were merely by way of arguing to a domestic audience that he is so important to world peace that he should not be impeached. As Mr. Nixon himself put it, in the interview in which he told James J. Kilpatrick that the United States needs a strong president equipped by experience to deal at the summit with world leaders: "I have to be here." But this explanation is really not reassuring at all. To advertise his domestic political distress to the Kremlin in this fashion is not only to be in

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Italy Over One Hurdle

Premier Rumor's reconstituted center-left government decisively won its first vote of confidence Friday in the Chamber of Deputies for a stabilization program designed to cope with Italy's worst economic crisis since World War II. A comparable endorsement is expected from the Senate, probably this week; but the real test will then begin for Mr. Rumor's coalition and for the anti-inflation measures expected to soak up nearly \$3 billion of purchasing power this year. Even while deputies debated the program that the premier warned would require "sacrifices by all Italians," official figures disclosed a balance-of-payments deficit running at \$1 billion a month and a foreign trade deficit of \$3 billion for the first quarter of 1974. The hope is that such grim statistics will inspire the coalition partners to the extra effort required to carry out their program.

The ability of the Christian Democrats

and the Socialists yet another time to hammer out an acceptable compromise is more significant than the contents of the economic package, important though these are. There is no palatable or safe alternative to the center-left formula under which Italy has been governed for all but one of the last 11 years. At the showdown the two biggest partners had the good sense to realize it. Despite the inevitable compromises, the over-all program ought to impress the international lending agencies and Italy's allies as a serious effort to put the country's economic house in order so far as this lies within Italy's capacity. It thus should open the way for the further help from abroad that the Rumor government needs in order to cope with a crisis that, while not entirely of Italy's making, is also in part to political drift and indecision.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

July 1, 1899

PARIS—Captain Dreyfus says the Figaro should have arrived at Lorient during the night on board the Sfax and been taken at once by special train to Rennes. "We are informed," continues the Figaro, "that a terrible storm rendered the landing even more difficult and mysterious, as well as more dramatic. At the telegraph office at Lorient classes at 9 p.m. no further details are available at the moment, but it is known that endless precautions were taken."

July 1, 1899

WASHINGTON—Former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall, Mr. Harry F. Sinclair, chairman of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, Mr. Edward L. Doheny Jr., the California oil magnate, and his son Edward L. Doheny Jr., were indicted by a District of Columbia grand jury yesterday for their roles in the "Teapot Dome" scandal. The four indictment charge the men with a conspiracy to defraud the U.S. Government in California and in Wyoming.

July 1, 1899

Detente Spurs Soviet Curiosity About U.S. Life

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW (NYT).—The questions follow one upon another with some relentless repetition: How much money does the average American worker earn? How many hours does he labor to buy a pair of shoes? Can he own a car? How big an apartment does he have? How much must he pay for rent?

For the Soviet people, Moscow's much-heralded accommodation with Washington has only intensified an abiding curiosity about America. The United States has long been the yardstick by which most Russians, officially as well as privately, measure the material well-being of their lives and of the Soviet Union.

Detente, which glowed after President Nixon's visit in 1972, has made it respectable for Russians to express their lively interest in America more openly. It has also brought distinct minority of the young, the better educated and the more influential an opportunity for greater access to information about the United States.

But on Mr. Nixon's return to Moscow two years later, a realistic comprehension of America and its people is still generally beyond the reach of the average Soviet citizen.

A Bleak View

The official press continues to paint American life in the bleakest and most unflattering hues. Any potentially balancing flow of information from the West is severely circumscribed, if not barred.

As a result, most Russians still retain a lingering feeling of ambivalence toward the United States.

In this respect, one of detente's most conspicuous dividends came last September with an end of the Soviet jamming of the Voice of America, which has a listening audience here that can only be estimated in tens of millions. Tuning in nightly is no longer the furtive exercise that it used to be, and people sometimes talk about it openly.

Increasing cultural and educational exchanges as well as the growing number of American tourists—more than 91,000 last year—have permitted more face-to-face contact, however carefully controlled, although in the Soviet hinterlands the American visitor is still regarded as a curiosity.

The questions Americans hear the most often are the bread-and-butter ones. How many hours of housework does an American housewife do? Why does a college education cost so much? How do young people in America spend their time?

No Overall Picture

Some Russians have acquired impressive expertise about specific slices of American life, ranging from its architecture to its rock music. But with the limited facts available, they find it difficult to grasp the overall texture of American life.

Unemployment and health insurance, mortgages, car payments, scholarship and even the quality and variety of consumer goods are concepts that leave them confused over, even openly skeptical.

The depth of knowledge about America seems to diminish among the older and less educated, just as it fades away outside the tourist and port cities into the broad expanses of the Soviet Union itself.

Soviet diplomats, trade officials, journalists and tourist guides had been encouraged in contacts with Americans to develop a level of sophistication about the United States. But the man on the street must piece together his own image as best he can.

Unless he listens to the Voice of America, he is dependent upon the interpretation of the Soviet press. No American newspapers are sold in the Soviet Union except the Daily World, voice of the American Communist party.

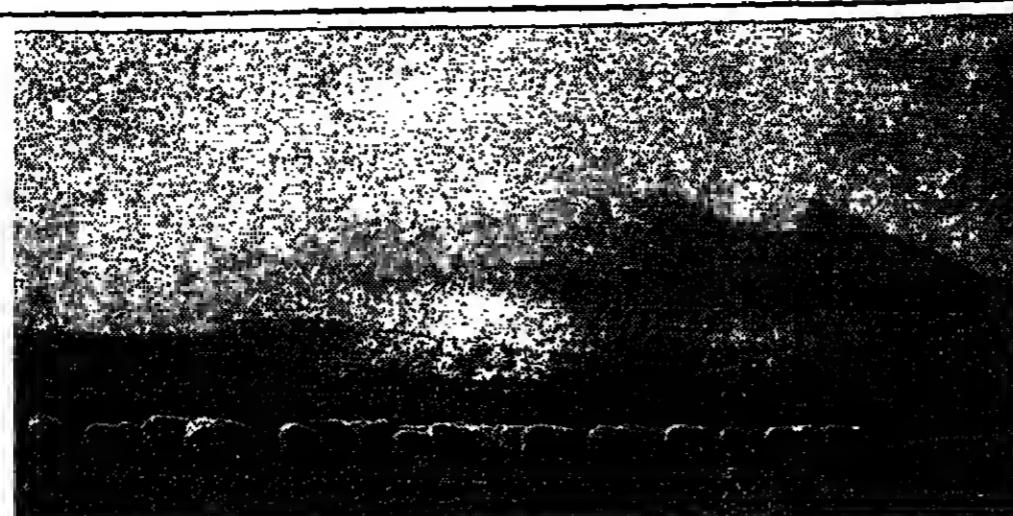
Short Supply

No American magazines are allowed, except the glossy Russian-language monthly America published by the United States Information Agency, which by agreement can print nothing that would offend the Soviet leadership. Its limited circulation is set at 62,000 copies and is linked to the reciprocal Soviet distribution in the United States of the magazine Soviet Life.

Even so, lines form outside kiosks here the day that the slick, colorful issues go on sale. New copies have fetched up to six times the 50-kopek newsstand price. Soviet authorities usually turn back 500 to 1,500 copies of each issue, not admitting that demand far exceeds supply.

Only American films with negative or anti-capitalist messages—or occasionally a film like "The Sound of Music"—get selected for showing. Russians flock to them.

With the same enthusiasm, they snap up translations of ideolog-



TASS Photo

Islam Still Shapes Lives Of Yugoslavia's Albanians

By Dusko Doder

PEĆ, Yugoslavia (WP).—Early summer is a lovely season in this remote corner of the Balkans, with its fields along the Bistrica River and south of bare, inaccessible mountains standing as a natural border between Yugoslavia and Albania.

A new asphalt road cutting through the mountainous terrain along the border creates a world of its own. It is an extension of modern Yugoslavia superimposed on this backward region.

The villages, with their houses made of mud bricks, give an impression of simplicity and gentle austerity. The men, wearing white skullcaps, are friendly, waving at each passing car. The women wear kerchiefs and long Turkish-style trousers.

Asko, as the region is called, is a pale, sober area quite unlike anything farther north or west. It is populated by more than a million Albanians, Yugoslavia's largest minority, who enjoy home rule and who in recent years have been accorded constitutional guarantees to develop their cultural and national life.

\$7,000 for a Wife

The Albanians, who are Moslems, have frequent blood feuds, and a promise given is regarded as near sacred. Their women are still in the harem phase, and a young man here must purchase his future wife from her family. The going price is about \$7,000, and nearly half of the amount, according to Belgrade newspapers, must be paid in gold.

Except for several Orthodox monasteries built in the 13th and 14th centuries and tucked away in the mountains, there is nothing here between the Middle Ages and modern Yugoslavia except the remnants of the Turkish Ottoman Empire, of which this area was a part for 500 years until the beginning of this century.

Despite 30 years of Communist rule the Albanian minority tenaciously hangs on to tradition and the Islamic faith. Hence extraordinary sights along the route from Pristina to Peć: a big brown bear led on a chain through a village by an elderly man; a man riding a horse across the lonely landscape while his woman follows on foot about five steps behind.

The Bride Fleed

There has been much talk about the practice of burying brides, and the village of Cetina, near Gostivar, has achieved some notoriety in this respect.

The talk in Cetina centers on a young woman who was bought by a man from the nearby village of Forica, but who, after the wedding, fled to other regions of Yugoslavia or to Western Europe, looking for work. According to official figures, each year 17,000 persons join Kosovo's labor force, but there are only 6,000 new jobs available for them.

Another topic of conversation is Kadri Bilaljic, 23, who recently got engaged to a 15-year-

old girl after giving a \$4,000 down payment to her father. The villagers are wondering whether Kadri will be able to save another \$4,000 plus roughly \$2,700 in gold he must deliver to his prospective father-in-law before the end of the year. If he fails to meet the obligation, village conventional wisdom holds, he may lose not only the girl but also the down payment.

"The list of those who are working hard to purchase girls is very long," says Neamat Bilaljic, 23. "We have this case for example: Djemal Ejuni, son of Ismail, married a girl but she fled from him. Now the poor man is working hard and saving money to buy another wife. I wrote a letter to Comrade Tito about it."

His letter to President Tito, which received some publicity in the press, was forwarded to local authorities, and they concluded that the custom is "a serious social problem which has deep roots" and that it "cannot be resolved by legal action."

"Although this type of sale is prohibited by law," a Gostivar official said in an interview, "the practice exists in our society, and we, to tell the truth, never regarded it as a separate problem."

But after Mr. Bilaljic's letter, he said, "we will do everything possible" to stop the practice.

Devoted to Islam

The government regards the Albanian population's attachment to Islam as the primary source of trouble.

New mosques have sprung up in villages along the Albanian border in recent years, and officials say that organized religion seeks to encourage the traditional life style.

"Our children," Rahmi Mehmedji, a village schoolteacher said, "get up every morning at four o'clock, and at five they are already at the religious school. They remain there until the regular school begins in the morning."

But there has been considerable progress since the end of World War II. The federal government has invested heavily in this most backward section of Yugoslavia, building roads, schools and factories. A university was established in Pristina, but it quickly became a hotbed of Albanian nationalism and a source of recurring problems.

The investments were outpaced by Kosovo's spectacular population increases. According to an official census, between 1961 and 1971 the region's population increased by 29 percent.

Despite rapid school construction, only 32 of each 100 persons between the ages of 16 and 19 can be placed in local high schools. Moreover, the average per capita income in Kosovo amounts to only 34 percent of the national average of \$510 a year.

Thus, each spring young Albanians go north to other regions of Yugoslavia or to Western Europe, looking for work. According to official figures, each year 17,000 persons join Kosovo's labor force, but there are only 6,000 new jobs available for them.

The United States is no longer portrayed as a warmonger poised to unleash some terrible surprise attack upon the Soviet people, and the American people themselves are credited for having good intentions. Mutual cooperation, from space exploration to trade and medical research, is receiving greater press play.

But the ideological battle persists, although it is waged on a narrower front.

Before President Nixon's visit began, the official press agency Tass reported that "millions of American citizens are under constant surveillance by various government agencies," that "millions of so-called prosperous Americans continue to suffer from malnutrition and even outright hunger" and that "political trials of dissidents on fabricated political charges take place."

Making American press reports with innuendo, Tass went on to detail of American poverty, inequality, racism, strikes, inflation and failing educational standards. Tass has particularly favored reports on the repression of blacks and Indians, whom it referred to at least once as "coloreds" and "aborigines."

Still, the United States retains a capacity to fascinate, "We learn to read by reading the lines," a Moscow youth insisted. Earlier this year, one of the more popular shows on Soviet television was a relatively objective three-part documentary on California, Washington and New York city by a correspondent, Valentin Zorin.

In the mind of the average Russian, the United States remains a somewhat less contradiction. He perceives it as his country's chief rival in the world arena, as a capitalist bastion tainted by racism at home and aggression abroad in Vietnam.

But at the same time, he also admires the United States for its material abundance, its stunning technology and its free and vibrant life.

A 16-year-old boy on a collective farm in Soviet central Asia recently expressed the ambivalence.

"I read in school that America is the main capitalist country," he said, and paused. Then he said, "But it's a good country, and I know there will be an Apollo-Soyuz space flight."

Exodus of Chileans

A large-scale exodus of Chileans following the military coup in Chile against the Marxist government of President Salva-

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

Compared to Moscow

The Good Life in Warsaw

By Murray Seeger

WARSAW.—When the Bolshoi Opera performs Modestov's "Boris Godunov," the scene shifts dramatically between Moscow and Warsaw.

Old Russia and its court are shown as dark and gloomy, suspicious and poor while Warsaw is shown to be bright and gay, the men and women well dressed and dancing in a garden under a warm sun.

A traveler from Moscow to Warsaw today finds similar differences between the two countries despite their old cultural associations and joint commitment to Marxism-Leninism.

Along the streets of central Warsaw there are none of the Moscow-type political banners urging people on to the future victory of Communism. Individual merchants and artists compete alongside state stores, churches flourish, stores are filled with better merchandise and more food, cultural life is freer and more exciting, and people tell jokes about themselves and their neighborhoods.

As the old Russian czars who ruled Poland found, as Hitler found and as the Polish Communist party has found, nationalism reinforced by devotion to the Roman Catholic Church is the adenalin that drives the country.

Least Ideological?

"We are convinced that Poland is the least ideological of all the Eastern socialist-bloc countries," a Western diplomat said. "People live pretty well here, all over the country."

One of the most conspicuous symbols of the Poles' better life is the food stores, which have been selling leaf lettuce, sauerkraut and other fresh vegetables, Greek orange juice, English cookies and chocolate, Swiss instant coffee and Spanish or Austrian wines.

"They have a shortage of vegetables in Russia, don't they?" a Pole asked. "It is very amusing to us to see high-ranking Russian officers going home carrying sacks of potatoes."

Many of the fresh vegetables sold in all Warsaw shops are seen only occasionally in the expensive Moscow markets where collective farmers sell their own produce. Most of the imported goods sold in Warsaw are sold in Moscow only in the hard-currency shops reserved for foreigners and a few privileged Russians.

Eighty-five percent of the farmland in Poland is still privately owned. Only in western Poland, where territory once in Germany was taken over in the postwar border settlement, has the government established state farms.

The most popular bakery in Warsaw is privately owned, as are dozens of small dress and hat shops and studios where artisans produce prints, metal and glass work.

While the Poles complain that their electrical appliances are not as good as those made in East Germany, their fabrics, clothing, shoes and cosmetics are well made and very popular in the Soviet Union when they can be purchased.

Western Cosmetics

A Pole said it was a joke on the Russians to send them Polish cosmetics while Polish women were able to buy such Western brands as Max Factor, Revlon and Yardley in their own stores.

Polish women are also far ahead of Russian women in fashions. The street scene in Warsaw is decorated with pretty girls in platform shoes and long skirts while their neighbors to the east are just into the early pants suit and mini-skirt era.

The Warsaw streets are also marked by the appearance of nuns and priests and stores selling Bibles and other religious goods which have long been banned from public display in the Soviet Union.

While the church under the strong direction of Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński is as active it can export young priests to other Catholic countries, the clergy keeps a watchful eye on every attempt of the Communist party to restrict its traditional scope of activity.

The party some time ago made a decision to live with the

church "a Western diplomat observed. "It is hard to separate the religious feeling from the feeling of nationalism."

"The churches are filled for every service and the religious holidays are really national festivals."

The only change they have made is to call it the Warsaw Palace instead of the Royal Palace."

Rock Music

This relaxed official attitude also permits the Poles to see more Western films than the Russians and to listen to rock music on their radios, which Russians can only hear illegally.

Although only a relative handful of Jews remain in Warsaw, they have a functioning theater, another element of cultural life missing from Moscow despite its big Jewish population.

Modern Poland, which has given up traditional territory in the east to the Soviet Union while gaining land in the west, is more Polish than the prewar country. Experts estimate that the population is 85 percent Polish nationally and 80 percent Catholic, whereas before the war 50 percent of the people were of other nationalities and 35 percent non-Catholics.

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SALT and Watergate —A Problem of Trust

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON (WP).—The failure of the Nixon administration to trust its senior officials in carrying out the normal functions of government was a major reason for the resignation of Paul Nitze, director of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

Nitze believes that created

One of the most conspicuous symbols of the Poles' better life is the food stores, which have been selling leaf lettuce, sauerkraut and other fresh vegetables, Greek orange juice, English cookies and chocolate, Swiss instant coffee and Spanish or Austrian wines.

"You want to support what your senior officers have decided to do," he said. "I want to work with people I can support. I don't know what they're going to propose at the summit meeting. It isn't that I have any knowledge. But I would have hated to be in a position in which I could not have honestly supported what came out."

Mr. Nitze, who resigned June 14, spoke haltingly, evidently trying to understand his remarks. Sitting at his desk at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies here, where he is head of the advisory council, Mr. Nitze was visibly uneasy about discussing his reasons for leaving the "SALT" delegation, which he had served since 1968.

Asked whether he believed that secrets were tightly held, Mr. Nitze said he did not know, but "the tone of an administration or a line agency, is really set by the senior man."

Kissinger Policy

On SALT, Henry Kissinger has sought to maintain tight control from the beginning. But, Mr. Nitze said, "right from the very beginning there was not what I considered an adequate degree of trust." The leaking of the "Pentagon papers" to Daniel Ellsberg, he said, "seemed to me to be totally improper, but the effect thereof was to increase the suspicion of people down the line."

He said: "The U.S. government is a great big organization. To operate effectively, one of the things that is most important is the relationship between senior officials and their subordinates. The things work best when the subordinates [are] fully informed on everything which is pertinent to the work they are doing, and when the senior official makes decisions that are contrary to the advice he receives, he explains, 'the reason is . . . when there is that relationship, there is very rarely any danger of a leak.'"

The very fact of an agreement having been entered into changes the position," Mr. Nitze said. "For Congress not to ratify an agreement on classified matters, Mr. Nitze said he never knew of a leak where a relationship of trust existed.

"When there is a different relationship between senior officials . . . do not keep their subordinates fully informed, subordinates begin to have doubts about decisions the reasons for which they do not understand. Then you do run into the danger of leaks. And when

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1974

FINANCE

Page 7

Eurobonds

Herstatt Failure Reinforces Fears Plaguing International Markets

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, June 30 (NYT) — The collapse of Bankhaus Herstatt in West Germany last week reinforced the atmosphere of gloom and doom hanging over the international marketplace.

For months now, bankers and economists have been talking as if they were working in a paranoid state and awaiting the inevitable-catastrophe match to set the price slide.

From all appearances, Herstatt was not the spark. But it seemed to confirm that the fears cannot be shrugged off as a case of mass paranoia.

For the most part, attention has been riveted on the Eurocurrency market, which is considered the most vulnerable arena of international finance due to the myriad interrelationships of banks making loans of very substantial amounts. One borrower failing to meet its debt repayments or one bank unable to meet its commitments, it is feared, could set off a wave of failures bringing the market down like a house of cards.

But the events of last week were a reminder that the feared spark could come from an unexpected source. Herstatt's losses in the foreign exchange market, estimated at about 400 million deutsche marks, are the largest reported to date. But, coming on top of earlier losses reported by U.S. Swiss and another West German bank, Herstatt's collapse exposed vulnerabilities that exist in arenas where there is much more supervision and regulation than the Eurocurrency market is exposed to.

The markets, meanwhile, are reflecting the state of unease. Eurodollar interest rates are at record highs and almost 2 per-

centage points over the domestic U.S. rates. This differential is somewhat surprising since the removal of U.S. capital controls earlier this year meant that money could flow freely from New York and presumably would indicate any difference to keep the dollar rates on both sides of the Atlantic more or less equal.

This apparently is not happening because U.S. banks need whatever cash they have to meet the needs of their regular domestic clients. But the differential also indicates that short-

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1973
Commodity Index	227.1	225.6	171.5
—Copper, 100 cts.	\$72,895,000	\$72,535,000	\$67,580,000
—Steel prod. (tons)	\$125,250,000	\$125,000,000	\$108,451,000
—Auto production	2,942,500	2,938,000	2,896,000
—Dollars of pref.(ables)	151,457	152,072	268,113
—Frigate carulings	8,968,000	8,862,000	9,267,000
—Bank failures	552,152	551,853	554,353
—Bank failures	26,183,000	37,153,000	38,075,000
—Bank failures	159	220	187

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	April	Prior Month	1973
Employed	85,775,500	85,833,000	\$8,244,000
Unemployed	4,538,000	4,623,000	4,418,000
Money supply	\$101,460,000	\$1,811,500,000	\$126,000,000
—Money supply	\$278,390,000	\$229,400,000	\$180,000,000
—GDP price index	144.8	143.1	177
—GDP price index	144.8	143.1	177
—Exports	\$5,224,000	\$120,000,000	\$110,577,000
—Imports	\$5,141,000	\$7,678,000	\$5,325,000

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100; and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are total exports and imports of Commerce. Money supply is total currency, banknotes and coins in circulation as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

N- Revised.

percentage points over the domestic U.S. rates. This differential is somewhat surprising since the removal of U.S. capital controls earlier this year meant that money could flow freely from New York and presumably would indicate any difference to keep the dollar rates on both sides of the Atlantic more or less equal.

This apparently is not happening because U.S. banks need whatever cash they have to meet the needs of their regular domestic clients. But the differential also indicates that short-

term Arab oil deposits are passing up the more attractive Eurodollar rates for treasury bills and other short-term instruments in New York. The implication is that they are skipping the Eurodollar for the greater safety of the U.S. banking system, which has the Federal Reserve standing behind it as a lender of last resort. It has yet to be tested whether the F.R. would feel obliged to do as much for the Eurodollar market.

The high Eurodollar rates are

(Continued on Page 18, Col. 7)

By John M. Lee

NEW YORK, June 30 (NYT) — "They called him a crackpot and a prophet of doom. Now they just call him a prophet of doom," the young man said as he slipped into his seat in Carnegie Hall here Thursday night to head a lecture on the investment implications of the end of the

foreseeable a calamitous readjustment, leaning perhaps to some form of state capitalism.

Well, what is one to think of it all? Certainly, there is reason enough to mope. The young man said as he slipped into his seat in Carnegie Hall here Thursday night to head a lecture on the investment implications of the end of the

world.

Mr. Browne's advice is to buy gold for safety, silver for profits, Swiss francs or maybe Dutch guilders for liquidity and a gun for protection.

His topic is survival in the age of inflation. His unblinking self-prediction has been detailed in his current bestseller, "You Can Profit From the Monetary Crisis," and in interviews and lectures across the United States. His popularity reflects legitimate public concerns.

Indeed, there seems to be a whole literature emerging on the economics of the apocalypse. Early this month, The Economist, the highly regarded London weekly, published a five-page article, "The Approaching Depression" — warning that simultaneous tight-money and deflationary policies around the world threatened a major slump. The editors urged cuts in indirect taxes to stimulate demand.

Two weeks ago, The New York Times Review of Books used the title "The Coming Depression" over a lengthy essay by Prof. Geoffrey Barraclough, a British historian, reviewing nine current books on economics. Prof. Barraclough's argument is that the Western world is caught on the horns of the dilemma of inflation and unemployment and that any real solution lies outside the present capitalist system. He

foresees a calamitous readjustment, leaning perhaps to some form of state capitalism.

Business dislocations are inevitable and these are occurring in the housing industry, automobiles, utilities and the stock and bond markets. The question is whether these can be contained or do deeper troubles lie ahead?

Anyone with a sense of historic parallel could look at last week's collapse of a big West German bank, Herstatt, and recall how the fall of the Harry Browne financial group in London in early October, 1972, con-

tinued to Wall Street's disintegration. Those in the look-out for the rock that starts the avalanche could ponder the near-default of the City of Rome on its huge debt.

Times are rough. But, as Harry Browne himself counsels,

"You don't have to be overwhelmed by the gloom and doom that exist."

Avoiding the Worst

There is a body of opinion, with no particular political ax to grind, that is, if not optimistic, at least confident that the very worst will be avoided. Already, commodity price inflation has receded, particularly in raw foods and industrial raw materials, and, although the inflation rate will stay high by standards of the recent past, further sharp increases are not generally expected.

Otto Eckstein, president of Data Resources, Inc., the economic research organization, recently told institutional investors here that significant improvement in the inflation scene lay ahead. He acknowledged the sharp increases in the prices of industrial goods and the beginning of an explosion in wages. Nonetheless, he forecast a visible deceleration in the next six to 12 months.

Another problem is the tremendous drain in Western purchasing power caused by the outflow of increasing billions of dollars to Middle East oil producers.

The prospect, then, seems to be for slow growth and high prices, with the collapse of Western civilization still some time away. As the secretary for a plastics manufacturer said after Mr. Browne's Carnegie Hall hor- ror show, "I just live one day at a time."

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, June 30 (NYT) — All in all it was a bad week for the stock market. The Dow Jones industrial average lost 12.98 points. It closed at 802.41 despite a technical rally on Tuesday, when it added 12.52.

Volume picked up a bit, rising to 57.95 million shares from 54.16 million the preceding week.

The dominant factor throughout the week was the tight money market. On Monday the First National Bank of Chicago raised its prime lending rate to the new high of 11.8 percent and others moved up to 11.34 during the week.

Most observers expect the prime rate to top 12 percent this week — particularly since the Federal Reserve Bank of New York released its weekly statistics on Thursday. They showed, for example, that business loans in the week ended last Wednesday had risen by \$551 million instead of declining as many had expected.

The most active single stock of the week was Westinghouse, with more than 1.2 million shares traded. It fell 1 7/8 for the week and set a new low of 11 3/8 on Thursday. Trading was halted until the company could issue a statement about its financial position.

As might be expected under such circumstances, financially oriented issues were hard hit during the week. Stocks of banks and bank holding companies as well as real estate investment trusts fell throughout the week, with many hitting new lows almost daily.

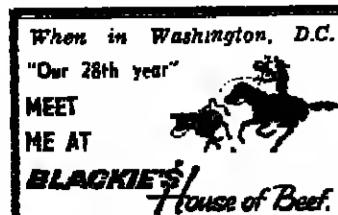
The bond market has been hit, too. On Tuesday the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. accepted a borrowing cost of 9.50 percent for a \$250 million, 37-year debenture issue. This was the highest cost for any Bell System issue to date. The Pacific issue will yield 9.5 percent to maturity.

(Continued on Page 18, Col. 7)

Over-Counter Market

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg

Sales in 100s High



MEET ME AT BLACKIE'S! House of Beef.

USIF, REAL ESTATE

Listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Quote June 28, 1974

Luxembourg Francs 53 (U.S. \$1.34)

FCE Quotations

July 1, 1974

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1974

CROSSWORD

By Will Wong

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White Sox Rout Twins

Orta's 5 Hits Aid Kaat's 200th Victory

CHICAGO, June 30 (UPI).—Jorge Orta, collecting two singles, two doubles and a triple, today paved the way for southpaw Jim Kaat's 200th major league victory as the Chicago White Sox beat the Minnesota Twins, 8-3, in the first game of a double-header.

Orta, who has gone eight-for-eight in the last two games, contributed a double in the first inning as the White Sox scored

Sunday

five runs to end Ray Corbin's bid for his 11th consecutive victory. Corbin, who gave up four straight hits before being replaced by Tom Burgmeier, had won 10 straight over a period dating back to last July.

Bill Sharp's triple, a double by Orta, singles by Dick Allen and Carlos May, a double by Ken Henderson and a single by Tony Muser produced the five-run first inning.

Royals 8, A's 7

At Kansas City, pinch-hitter Buck Martinez lined a one-out single in the ninth inning, lifting the Royals to an 8-7 victory over Oakland. Consecutive singles by Amos Otis, Hal McRae and Fran Healy loaded the bases to start the ninth. Pinch-hitter Richie Scheiblum walked off after Leron Knowles, 2-2, forced in Orlon with the tying run.

After a four-out at home, Martinez delivered the game-winning hit, which went off Knowles' glove and went into centerfield.

Orioles 3, Xanks 0

At Baltimore, southpaw Mike Cuellar blanked the New York Yankees, 3-0, as Bobby Grich, Tommy Davis and Boog Powell knocked in the runs for the Orioles. Cuellar, 10-4, earned the 23rd shutout of his career by stopping the Yankees on six hits. It was Cuellar's ninth complete game and third shutout this season as New York dropped its fourth straight game.

Indians 8, Red Sox 2

At Cleveland, George Hendrick drove in four runs and Steve Arlin tossed a six-hitter, pitching his first complete game in the American League, to spark the Indians to a 9-2 victory over Boston. Hendrick, who now has knocked in 13 runs and hit .418 in his last 12 games, capped a four-run second inning with a three-run homer and singled home another run in the sixth.

Leron Lee's run-scoring double in the second and John Lowen-

E. Germans Win Rowing Regatta

NOTTINGHAM, England, June 30 (UPI).—East Germany justified its reputation as the world's most powerful rowing nation by winning the Gulhuss Trophy at the Nottingham International Regatta yesterday.

It gained four firsts, two seconds and one third place from the seven races they contested in the eight-event competition, and with the best five results counting, they finished the points clear of the field.

Britain finished second; Russia, winners last year, but with only four crews in action, were third, winning three races and finishing second in the other. The United States was fourth.

Stein's solo boner in the fourth gave the Indians two more runs and a throwing error by Dick McAffee in the eighth led to three unearned runs.

Arlin, making his third start for the Indians since being acquired from San Diego on June 14, struck out five and walked none.

Brewers 4, 2, Tigers 1, 3

At Detroit, Jim Northrup hit a two-run homer and Lerrin Lagrow struck out 10 batters to give the Tigers a 3-2 victory after Milwaukee had won the opener, 4-1.

On Charlie Moore's two-run double in the sixth, Northrup's fourth homer of the season gave Detroit a 2-0 lead after Ben Oglivie walked with two out in the first off loser Jim Slaton.

John Elfring extended his hitting streak to 11 games with a run-scoring single in the third but designated-hitter Gates Brown countered that with a run-scoring single in Detroit's third.

Woody Fryman carried a no-hitter into the sixth inning of the first game but lost it when Briggs singled with one out to ignite a three-run rally.

Pirates 11, Phillies 8

At Pittsburgh, Ken Brett scored his 10th victory and Richie Healy loaded the bases to start the ninth. Pinch-hitter Richie Scheiblum walked off after Leron Knowles, 2-2, forced in Orlon with the tying run.

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Hebner hit his 11th homer and drove in three runs as the Pirates beat Philadelphia, 11-8, in the first game of a doubleheader for their 11th straight victory at home. Brett, who has lost four games, struck out seven and walked one while Steve Carlton, 9-7, was tagged with the loss.

Arlin, making his third start for the Indians since being acquired from San Diego on June 14, struck out five and walked none.

Brewers 4, 2, Tigers 1, 3

At Detroit, Jim Northrup hit a two-run homer and Lerrin Lagrow struck out 10 batters to give the Tigers a 3-2 victory after Milwaukee had won the opener, 4-1.

On Charlie Moore's two-run double in the sixth, Northrup's fourth homer of the season gave Detroit a 2-0 lead after Ben Oglivie walked with two out in the first off loser Jim Slaton.

Braves 7, Reds 3

At Atlanta, Paul Casanova singled home Mike Lum with the go-ahead run in the fifth inning to lead the Braves to a 7-3 victory over Cincinnati. The Reds had built up a 3-0 lead off Carl Morton, 10-6, before Atlanta rallied.

With the score 3-2 in the fifth inning, Dusty Baker singled, went to second on an infield out, and scored on a single by Lum. Fred Norman wild pitched Lum to second and Casanova followed with his run-producing single.

Giants 5, Mets 2

At New York, Alan Foster limited the Mets to six hits in seven innings and helped his cause with three singles as St. Louis scored a 5-2 triumph in the opening game of a doubleheader. Foster needed relief help from Al Hrabosky in the eighth.

Shortstop Bill Russell keyed a three-run fourth inning for the Dodgers with a bases-loaded

hit. In the 11th, he and Steve Carlton, 9-7, were tagged with the loss.

Brett, who has won eight of his last nine decisions, needed relief help in the ninth when the Phillies scored seven runs.

Cardinals 5, Mets 2

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Expos 10, Cubs 2

At Montreal, little-used utility player Mike Jorgenson sparked a four-run first inning with a two-run homer to lead the Expos to a 10-2 victory over the Chicago Cubs. Ron Fairly's three-run homer highlighted a five-run eighth inning for the Expos. Fairly wound up with four RBI in the game while Jorgenson had three hits and scored twice.

Cubs 2, Tigers 1, 3

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